THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

The Union Party of the War and the Northern Democracy. From the Herald.

The political firm of Seward, Weed, and Raymond, like the sails of a fishing schooner on a new tack, appears to be shivering in the wind. It seems that these conservative Republicans, in cutting loose from their late party associations and in striking hands with the Democracy at the Philadelphia August Convention, expected something more from them than a fusion upon the same platform. A reorganization of the Demo cratic element with the amalgamating Republicans was counted upon with at least a fair share to the latter of the Congressional and gubernatorial nominations of the new party. It was indeed supposed that the old Democratic organization, with its unfortunate and unforgiven record of the Rebellion, was to be buried out of sight, and that its materials, with the floating debris from the Republican party, were to be recast in the form of a new national Union

party, with a new name for its new departure. It appears, however, that the Democracy think they have done enough in accepting the Philadelphia resolutions, and that they expec the Johnson Republicans to take back seats in the old Democratic synagogue as organized and governed at its Chicago Peace-at-any-price Convention. How much a Congressional nomination or two would effect in the reparation of this mistake we cannot tell, nor is it of any consequence to know, since it is apparent, North and South, East and West, that things have gone too far for any possible combination to deteat the great Constitutional amendment now before the

From the results of the Maine election, the facts stand out in bold relief that the Union party of the war, since August last, has not been losing, but has been and is gaining strengththat it remains not only intact, but as earnestly active as at any time since the opening bom-bardment of Fort Sumter. It has so happened. too, that in the organized opposition the old antagonistic forces of the war still hold the field, and that from such significant events as the New Orleans massacre and the unfortunate incidents of the President's late excursion, the public mind of the North has become fixed in its purpose of such a restoration of the Union as will embrace substantial and irrevocable securities for the future.

President Johnson did well in his conditions of restoration imposed upon the Southern States disorganized and broken up by the Rebellion, especially in requiring of said States a ratification of the Constitutional amendment abolishin slavery and the repudiation of all Rebel debts and obligations. But why did he require the ratification of that amendment? Because with-out it by three-fourths of the States, the abolition of slavery remained subject to the will of the several States. So now, when the question has been raised by Northern Democratic journals of the unconstitutionality of the present Congress, some further safeguards than its existing laws are deemed necessary by the party of the war interested in the validity of the national currency and the cash value of our national securities. Hence the increasing strength among the Northern people of this restoration plan of Congress, which seeks to make the redemption of the national debt, the repudiation of Rebel debts, and of all claims for emancipated slaves, a part of the supreme law of the land, beyond the reach of any Congress and any political party which future events may

bring into power.
The Northern Democracy have professed their adhesion to the obligations of the national war debt and the repudiation of the debts of the Rebellion; but while the men among them who proclaimed the war for the Union unconstitutional, unholy, and unjust remain as the managers, oracles, and leading candidates of the party, all these recent professions will be accepted by the masses of the people who carried the country through the war as false pretenses and electioneering tricks. Against the war record of such men, for instance, as Pillsbury, defeated the other day in Maine, and of Heister Clymer, whose manifest destiny is a similar de-feat in Pennsylvania, their present professions go for nothing. So it is apparent from past and passing events that the restoration plan of Congress, as the platform of the Union party of the war, will sweep the North against the old opposition of the peace party of the war. The new wine of restoration cannot be put into the old bottles of the Chicago Peace-at-any-price Convention, any more than it can be put into the

people of the Southern States adapt themselves to the predominant public sentiment of the North, in the acceptance of this restoration ultimatum of Congress, the better it will be for them. Their political and business interests, their political and social security, all invite them to the ratification of this restoration amendment without further loss of time. They have the choice left open to them of giving or denying the blacks a vote in their elections. Each State is left free to make its election negro suffrage and negro representation, or the sacrifice of the one with the denial of the other. The rule will apply to all the States—to New York as well as South Carolina—and to every restriction in all upon the test of universal sufrage, whether applied to white or black men. In this and in its other provisions this amendment will be sustained by the North, and if the Southern States in good faith accepted it substantially from President Johnson, why should they hesitate to fix it in the Federal Constitu-

broken radical crockery of "Old Thad, Stevens." The sooner, therefore, the responsible white

The Way to Secure Peace.

From the Nation Everybody is just now speculating with more or less earnestness upon the probable course of events when the new Congress meets next spring. Nearly two months ago we ventured to suggest in an article, which we believe many of our readers at the time considered almost extravegant, that Mr. Johnson would probablyif a majority of the whole number of members of Congress could be secured by the union of the Southerners claiming seats with the Democrats favorable to "his policy"-refuse to recognize the radical minority representing the ma-jority of the Northern electors, treat the others as the real Congress, and, if necessary, put them in possession of the Capito I by force. All thought of any such plan was, however, indig-nantly repudiated by Mr. Johnson and his friends, and the idea that he had even enter-tained it was treated as a wicked radical invention, and the public was reminded that he had acknowledged the legality of the present Congress in spite of the exclusion of the Southern

members, by approving and vetoing its bills.

It very soon after began to appear, however, that the Presidential mind was beginning to be affected by the theories so zealously propounded by the World and Daily News, that the present Congress was a "rump Congress," whose au-thority it would be a meritorious act, or at most only a venial sin, to disregard. He began to talk, in each stump speech, a little more contemptuously of it, and a little more respectfully of his own high and mighty position as a "department of the Government." At last he blurted out, what had probably long been formenting in his breast, his belief that the present Congress was not a department of the Government, but only "a body hanging on the verge of the Government;" "calling itself the Congress of the United States," but being only in reality a "Congress of part of the States," This was a considerable ster, in advance. "There is was a considerable step in advance. There is only one other to make in order to prepare him to treat representatives of the States which have put down the Rebellion and saved the Union as entitled to no share in the Government, unless they choose to admit to their body members from such States as he shall pronounce entitled

to representation. How soon he will take this step we, of course, cannot say; but the precise mode in which he will make it seems to have been sketched out by the World and Times last week.

Both these journals have been a good deal puzzled about the claim of the President to exercise legislative functions in this matter of reconstruction, and have occupied themselves very busily in defending "his policy," so as to avoid having to answer the very inconvenient question of how he came to have a policy at all. The World, however, had the good fortune to disinter last week an act of Congress of 1862, fixing the number of Representatives at 241, and then rushed triumphantly to the conclusion that any Congress from which a portion of this number was excluded was no Congress at all, and that the President, as an executive officer, was bound to execute the laws, and this law amongst others; therefore he was bound to introduce the full number of members, if need be, by force. The Times the next day took up the wondrous tale, and told us exactly how the thing was to be done, and actually announced that Mr. Johnson would certainly treat any Congress which did not contain the full number of members fixed by law as what he in his concise and luminous diction calls "an illegal and unlawful assembly."

We need hardly point out that for the President to undertake to put members into Congress in supposed execution of this act, or to refuse to recognize as Congress a body which failed to fill its ranks up to the legal number, would be to deny it the power both of deciding what constituencies may elect members and what members are really elected, and would put it in the power of any State to paralyze the Legislature by failing to elect. In fact, the whole argument is that of men whom much trouble has be wildered and who are at their wits' ends to avert the catastrophe which is impending over the "policy" and its supporters. If the case they suppose should arise, we have no doubt the country will deal in a very summary manner with all these fine-spun theories of the President's powers, and the authors of them, if Mr. Johnson should be fool enough to follow their advice, will be perfectly astounded by the popular contempt for their logic. The one thing on which all parties may count as certain is that the Northern people consider the Congress lected by the Northern States the only true Congress, and will see that its authority is re-

We are now more disposed to take a hopeful iew of the future than we were two months ago. The very fact that the people are becom-ing awakened to a sense of the danger is a healthy symptom. Such perils are averted by preparing for them, not by ignoring them; and we have reason to believe that the necessary preparations are being made; while we know that the people are being thoroughly aroused to the situation. Two months ago, moreover we did not toresee the New Orleans massacre or Mr. Johnson's stump speeches, or, to speak correctly, his speech, which he repeats everywhere with as much gusto as Mr. Everett repeated his oration on Washington. The mob at Indianapolis showed an amazing ignorance of party factics when they refused to hear the Presidential orator. If we could look at the matter in a partisan aspect only (as we trust we do not), we hould rejoice to have a speech from Mr. Johnson at every railroad station, and would have every speech printed verbatim, in large type, in all the newspapers. General Scott was thought to have reached the climax of suicide by speechmaking in 1852, but it has been reserved for Mr. Johnson to attain to a height of achievement unequalled even by Daniel Pratt, Jr., the great

Thi stupendous combination of folly and outrage will save the nation while humiliating it. The result is distinctly foreshadowed by the victory in Maine. We desire to use moderate language, but no ordinary phrases will do jus-tice to that election. It was an exciting one, in which the State was thoroughly canvassed, and in which official influence and money were treely used. All the chances of gain seemed to be on the side of the Johnsonian party. The pressure which they brought to bear may be judged from the single fact that in Kittery, where there is a large Navy Yard, the vote in 1864 was 465 Republican to 181 Democratic; whereas now it is 345 Republican to 304 Demo-cratic. But such influences are of less account than many suppose. Every town in the same county shows large Republican gains. And it should be observed that the victory is not owing to any diminution of the general vote or the absence of popular interest. The conglowerate party fully expected to gain one Congressman. and hoped for two. They struggled hard for this purpose, but signally failed. The Republi-can vote is larger than ever before, except possibly at the Gubernatorial elections of 1856 and 1860, when the party polled almost exactly 70,000 votes. It polls now at least 69,000, and probably over 70,000. Mr. Lincoln, in 1864, received only 62,000. This large vote, in a State almost stationary in population, is of itself a triumph. But the majority is far larger than was ever given by the State before to any party or candidate whatever. The largest majority ever given to any Governor at a previous tion was less than 18,000, and the Republican majority in 1862 was less than 6000. Now it is close upon 30,000.

We have dwelt upon these figures because all experience has shown the important influence of the Maine elections, especially for the past twelve years, during which they have accurately irreshadowed the state of Northern feeling. In 1854, 1856, 1860, 1863, and 1864, this was specialty noticeable; while in 1862 the loss of a Congressman in Maine gave warning of the accumulation of political disasters that followed.

We regard this overwhelming victory in Maine as the precursor of similar victories throughout the North. And if we are right in Maine believing that New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the West will take their stand beside Maine, the war-cloud will pass over, and the now rampant office-hunters will become mild doves. Such victories will secure the all-important point, the election of at least 122 Republicans to the next House of Representa-tives; the only way, in our view, by which the country can be saved from the outbreak of violence. That will certainty avoid the peril now contemplated, and it is at least doubtful whether anything else will. We hope for this result now with more confidence than we have ever felt before.

We desire to add a word of advice to those conservatives and cautious men who seek peace above all things, and who may be influenced by the appeals or threats of Mr. Johnson's organs to believe that peace can be most easily secured by letting him have his way; and that they can best help to that end by supporting his candi-dates. This is an utter delusion. The recent elections have demonstrated the absolute impossibility of carrying the North in favor of Mr. Johnson's policy. We admit that a temporary peace might be secured by the election of ninetyseven Johnson men to Congress, since the would form a majority of the members from the States legalyl organized; and the minority would submit at once. But no man in his senses acquainted with politics, believes such a resul to be possible Peace cannot be secured this way. Of the one hundred and ninety two recognized members of the lower House, the coalition cannot, by any conceivable turn in politics, carry more than ninety, while it is wholly improba ble that they will carry paventy-five. The cooperation of the class of men who are anxious for peace with the majority who adhere to prin-ciple will give the Republicans one hundred and twenty-five or one hundred and thirty members. and thus overwhelm the plot to organize a separate Congress under the sanction of the President. This is now the only practicable road

to peace. What will the South then do? it may be asked Will it not refuse to accept the terms offered by Congress, stay "out in the cold" for an indefinite period, irritated, discontented, requiring coninued military rule, murdering and battering reedmen and Northern men, and keeping open a perennial sore in the body politic, as Mr. Beecher and the New York Times would have us believe? Political prophecy is dangerous work; but we have no hesitation in answering these questions emphatically, No! South has assumed its present attitude of resistance because it relies on Mr. Johnson and his friends to carry it through, as it relied on l

Mr. Pierce and his triends to create a "war of neighborhoods" in 1860, and as it relied on the Chicago Convention in 1864. It is now waiting for the result of the coming elections. Let it be once demonstrated by those elections that Mr. Johnson's promises and advice are worth-less; that he and his supporters are powerless; that behind the Congressional majority there stands the Northern people, firm and unshaken, and as determined to reap the fruits of the war

and as determined to reap the fruits of the war as it was two years age to carry the war on, and our word for it, we shall have peace, and permanent peace, in the spring.

The South will accept the Constitutional amendment, in spite of its present threats, just as placidly and gracefully as it gave up the intention, so long entertained, of "dying in the last ditch," and waging guerills warfase "Jown the ages," There is nothing in the amendment invincinally humiliating or unjust. Even Mr. intrinsically humiliating or unjust. Even Mr. Beecher acknowledges that, and, therefore, it will be swallowed without a qualm. The Southwill be swallowed will take their seats next winter as good-humoredly as if nothing had happened, and Mr. Johnson be left no more exciting duly than giving a revised edition of his old speeches, with annotations by Mr. Thurlow Weed, and an appendix by Montgomery Bisir, clearing up the more doubtful points in the President's metaphysics and political economy.

Mr. Beecher and his Cleveland Letter. From the Independent.

"What do you think of Mr. Beecher's letter?" said a Christian friend. "Is it not beautiful?" "A most capital thing," said another; "the finest thing I have seen in a long time." This last speaker was a person who had been a delegate to a rumsellers' convention, and who was a zealous advocate for Mr. Mayor Hoffman, as the Democratic candidate for Governor. One of these parties looked at the ideal of Mr. Beecher's letter; the other, with a surer instinct, and a more unerring logic, saw its direct and inevitable tendency to help the anti-excise law candidate, and to hurt one of the purest men that ever held the office of chief magistrate of New York. Mr. Beecher was just as unanswerable, just as plausible, just as eloquent when he talked of "higher law" and "Sharpe's rifles," in the Kansas times. His mercy, peace, and charity are no better, no purer, than were the same qualities and the same appeals in Dr. Nehe-miah Adams in 1856 and 1860. We do not miah Adams in 1856 and 1860. We do not use this as a mere argumentum ad hominem. It has a higher application. Let a man choose his own grounds of defense or attack, let him tenore what he pleases, and he may make a most plausible appeal on almost any side of any question. We have had enough of this. The nation has long enough been fooled by letters, speeches, platforms, and resolutions. "Measures, not men," has become the statest cry of demagoguism, until the very reverse would almost seem the better maxim. It is very possible that the worst party may have, fer the occasion, the better measures, and set forth the better truths in the abstract. They may have the most to say of peace, of forgiveness, of charity, of trusting one another; and yet all these, as they would employ them, may be more mischievous in their effects than any seeming intolerance. It a party in the land has long proved itself the Devil's party, a right-thinking man should not vote for it, even it it had the Sermon on the Mount for its platform. He should do nothing to favor it, even though he might find among its opponents many errors and imperfections. We are ashamed of attempt-ing to prove so clear a proposition, and yet a conviction of its truth is now the great thing wanted in our politics.

Measures, and "policies," and cries of peace, when there is no peace! We have had enough of this, we say. Give us, on the other hand, noble men, bruthful men-who have something more than that shallow virtue of sincerity which may be got up for any occasion—deep-principled men, tried men, who have been weighed and not found wanting in the great crisis through which the country has passedgive us such men, and we will trust them to their measures. We could dufer trou Mr. Lincoin from the very fact that we could trust him. He was certain to come out right in the end whatever outward course of policy he might seem to adopt. This was so because he had to guide him that wisest thing, a truthful heart, a spirit intensely having wrong. On the other by another class, or even however right abstract, they will be sure, in the end, to show the evil that was inherent in their parentage,

A most eloquent letter may be written on almost any side of any question. But there are things more unerring than all our logic. They are the movements, tendencies, and affinite that arise of themselves out of the conflicts of morals and politics. There is no mistaking them. They have, in themselves, a hidden logic that drives unerringly onward to its conclusions. The instincts that draw together talse men and false parties have a satanic sagacity There is, indeed, no syllogistic connection be tween Mr. Beecher's letter and a rumselling convention, or a Rebel mob in New Orleans, or what may be said at a Copperhead meeting; but the remseller, the mobbist, and the Copperhead are no less sure that it helps them.

There is no mistaking such instincts and such tendencies now. The Copperheads are all or Andrew Johnson. There is no need of any reasoning to draw them to him. They know their man. This is no argument, it may be said. But it is an argument, and a most convincing one. An evil instinct, we say, guides them unerringly. They have no misgiving as to the tendency or result of the movement they are tavor-The New York World here is wiser than Mr. Beecher, Brooks, whom he once so despised

and ridiculed, has far more political sagacity.

Mr. Beecher is now with these men. Have they changed, or has he changed? It he should now address a political meeting at all, it would be composed of materials the very reverse of those whom he addressed two years ago. fellow "Northern fraitors," as his triend Andrew Johnson calls them, are just where they were Those who cursed him as the "fanatical Abolitionist" are just where they were. Had there been a real mixture of parties, or a real third party comprising the better portion of both, there might have been some plea for bim. But this is not so-Mr. Beecher knows that it is not so. It a very small number has been drawn from the Republican ranks, he knows that it has been owing mainly to one of the most demoralizing practices in a republican land-in other words, a corrupt official proceeding by which a direct bribe is held out to political apostasy. That Republican party is still the party of "moral convictions," as Mr. Beecher once so proudly characterized it. It has still that feature which made it more intensely hated by its opponents than any other political party that ever existed in our country; and Mr. Beecher, as a Bible-reading and the logical man, ought to know the secret of it. is the party of moral convictions still; and this the other party-that discards moral convic-tions, that finds such a course essential to its political safety, and that is ever railing, thereagainst any interference of religion politics—can never forgive. The very profession they resent as a reproach to them selves, and hence the increased intensity of

Mr. Beecher may say that he stands with the Republican party yet; but his influence of late has been all against it. He may claim to be more friendly to some of its measures than Re publicans themselves; he may go so far as maintain, with some of the extreme "radicals, as they are called, that he regards the voting franchise for colored men, and for all men, as a natural right; he may profess an over zeal in this matter, leading him to condemn the strug-aling Republicans for not doing more for the negro; he may, as he most unfairly has done charge upon them the wrong which is due to Democrats and Johnson men, of not giving the franchise to colored citizens in some of the Northern States. But what does all this amount to? What do the Copperheads care for it, as long as they feel institutively that their under-standing of the real tendency of his late efforts is so much clearer and more certain than his own? It is enough for them that the immediate effect of his letters is to strengthen those who would place Southern Rebels again in power, and to give vigor to that vile negro-intred, so much worse in principle, and so much

more unchristian in temper, than anything in the old alayery. On this most anti christian, this most unboly thing, the Democratic party, the party that has no moral convictions, is now planting itself as its last resort; and for this Mr. Beecher has been making voles.
But to return to this Cleveland letter. In

stead of being unanswerable, as Copperheads say, it answers itself. It has two main positions: The negro may be entrusted to the South, and the South is not to be feared. Why were not both of these as true in 1856 and 1860 as they are now? Why not trust the South then, as Dr. Lord and Dr. Nehemiah Adams so strongly urged? They were not as embittered, nor as anti-national, nor as insolent as they are now. Let us alone, they said. We understand the neero better than you; Providence has put the question into our hands for our solution. Let us alone, ve Korthern sanaties; let us alone, or blood will flow. And blood has flowed. Way did not Mr. Beecher hear the appeal then, and save this vast slaughter? Why so recklessly agitate a question then which it appears now might have been so safely left to Southern Christian ty and Southern honor Republicans want a security for human rights incorporated info the oath-bound Constitution of the nation; and they think that four years of such flerce nghting presents the strongest of all arguments for insisting upon, instead of waiving, the de

Again, "the South is not to be feared." "The poor South," he says, "what harm can she do the nation." We cannot impute to Mr. Beecher a want or political sagacity, and we don't wish to charge him with distingenuousness. But tous is too plate a matter to be thus treated, unless there is intended the merest play upon words. It is a simple question in arithmetic. The power of the South is not her military strength It is not her commercial influence, or her literary superiority. It is her political power. This is the same as before, with a large expected increase of representation, if Johnson has his way. Add to this the power of her unflinehing affies North, and multiply both items by a more condensed sectionalism on the one nand, and a greatly increased virulence on the other; sum p these items of the account, and you see force of Mr. Beecher's argument. Again, there is "the suffering South," No one will dispute him as to the fact; but for whose beneut is this lamentation now made? Is it for the murdered Dostie, and the brother clergy-man slain for praying in a loyal Southern Convention, as Mr. Beecher and Dr. Tyng were in-vited to pray at Cleveland? Is it in behalf of the thousands of slaughtered negroes? Is it to excite compassion for the poor suffering whites, o mercilessly forced into rebellion? Does Mr. Beacher think that other men fall below him in commiscration for these? No doubt he feels or them, feels deeply; for it cannot be forgotten how often the cause of the slave has been made the subject of appeal in the Plymouth Church; but all this ages not touch the political point of the question, as understood by those to whom his letter was addressed. For whose benefit is the plea made in the present political canvass?
"The suffering South!" The same language
was held in the Philadelphia Johnson Convenvention. And we know how it was there ap olied. It was the political plea put in, not to excite compassion for any of these classes, but on behalf of the Orrs, Dick Taylors, the Forrests who were hailed as fellow-citizens," and ted to scats in that body. It was for the poli-tical beneat of the very men who had been the guilty authors of all the suffering, North and

be it from us to deny to Mr. Beecher an honest change of opinion on these most serious matters. We have made too many mistakes ourselves to refuse that charity to others. But he will not adow any such plea. He admits no change. He makes no confession. There is, however, but one way of maintaining such a position of immutability. It is that the great hosts who once heard Mr. Beecher with such delight have all changed square round, whilst he remains just where he was when so wittily comparing Brooks to the foolish dog who was barking at the same hole. Of the one hundred and fitty Congressmen whom he so warmly supperted two years ago, as the most worthy to represent the nation, but one is now with him; of the Republican editors who filled their columns with his speeches, there is not one in a hundred; of all the Republican Governors of States, not a single man. They have all changed. What is more marvelheads and of the Southern Rebels have all changed in precisely the opposite direction. But this proves nothing, it may be said, in respect to the merits of the cale. It does, however, prove two things. It shows that there is a great fallacy somewhere in Mr. Beecher's pre sent argument, or that there was no great queright involved in the contest could allow such sudden and unusual changes of position, although it cost the nation two hundred and titty thousand of our noblest lives It, on the other hand, it was a most grave ques tion of right then, there is a still graver que tion now. It is, whether those who, as Republicans say, and as Mr. Beecher once said, were the authors of all our national calamities, shall come back to their abandoned seats in Congress with an increased representation. orieitures incurred, no rights impaired. Whatever may be his vote on this question, it is of but little consequence compared with the inbence he has exerted against its only righteous decision.

Since writing the above we have read Mr. Beecher's second letter; but we cannot see that it requires us to modity anything that we have

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY

IN THE ORPHANS COURT FOR THE CITY
AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SARAH BURD, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to andit, settle, and adjust the first account of EDWARD SHIPPEN and THOMAS H. WALKER, Trustees of JAMES P. BURD, under the last will and testament of SARAH BURD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the bands of the accountants, will meet the parties in the stand for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, September 25th, at 2% o'clock P. M. at his office, No. 625 WALKUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
9 10 smw 5t WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, Auditor.

N THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR TME CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of SARAH BURD, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit settle, and adjust the first account of EDWARD SHIPPEN, and THOMAS B. WALKER. Trustees of JOSEPH S. BURD under the nineteenth clause of the last will and testament of SARAH BUDD, decedent, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY. September 25th, as 125 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 635 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

9 15 smw5t WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of Rev. SHEPPARD M. KOLLOCK, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN M. KOLLOCK. Administrator of the Estate of Rev. SHEPPARD M. KOLLOCK. deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, Ostober 3, at 4 o'clock P. M. at his office, No. 1428 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. JOSHUA SPERING

9 20 thstu5t* IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR The County of Philadelphia.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of GEORGE H LEVIS, that he has presented his petition o the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of his Commonwesith, and that a hearing thereon will be had before the said Court on the 5th day of October, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the morning. 9 20 21 22 26 27 28

ISE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR

HORSES AND CATTLE It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.

It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound. It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now se, having a reputation of 20 years' standing. It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Binder-

No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it. For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTE & CO. No 2 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY 1 OWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Dru 2 ists throughout the country. Address al. orders to

STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors. No. 209 DUANE Street, New York. LILLIE'S

CHILLED IRON SAFES

"By Their Works Shall Ye Know Them."

CERTIF (CATES)

Messrs. Murray & Winner-Gentlemen :- On Thursday night, the 29th day of March, a gang of burglars visited our manufactory which is situated in an unfrequented place, near the lake, and made a desperate sitempt to open the Lillie's Safe you recently sold us, which, however, resi ted all their efforts. The safe bore marks or heavy sledging, but without any effect upon the chilled fron door. The dist of the lock was entirely destroyed, and will require to be replaced by a new one. Their most determined efforts seemed to be in the use of carefully prepared thin teel wedges, twenty of which were driven around the edge of the door, but did not disturb the eastenings of the safe in the least. Although we bought this as one o your common Mercantile Sales, we regard this severe test sufficient to prove it equal to any Burgiar proof that can be made, and worthy to be confided in under any circumstances.

Yours respectfully, etc., DEGOLYEB & BRO.

AN ATTACK ON THE SAFE OF THE TREASURER OF WILL COUNTY, 11 L. COUNTY THEASURER'S OFFICE. ? JOILET. April 2, 1866.

Mesers Murray's Winne, Agents for Lillie's Bates:-Mears Muray's Winne, Agencs for Lallie's Bates:—
Gentlemen:—my office was entered on Monday night
by some daring burgiers, who foreibly opened the outer
office door. I have in use a large Lillie's Patent wire
and Burgiar Proot Sait, which the ancadeous villains
made a desperate attempt to open, using all the form daole tools of old hands at the business. A heavy sodge,
and some bars taken from a blacksmith's shop in the
neighborhood had been used with much vigor. A number of their steed wedges were driven around and between the doors, without effect. Efforts to drift the safe,
were entirely intile. In several places the point of the
drift had made marks, only to show that the chilled frog
was perfectly impetetrable. I send you the one door
for repairs. drli had made maras, out.
was perfectly impenetrable. I send you the one doo
nor repairs.

FRED. SEHRING.

Treasurer of Will county, Ill.

ANOTHER FRUITLESS AITEMPT TO ROB ONE
OF LILLIE'S BANK SAFES.
NATIONAL BANK.
SCHEYLERVILLE, N. Y., March 30, 1866.

Messers Lillie's Son:—

A descerate attempt was made to rob this Bank on the night of the lota instant, as you have heard. The particulars are as follows:—The burgiars entered the bank by prying open a window; they then tried the vault doors made by you, by breaking off the knob and exploding what powder they could get in, but doing no damage to the door. They finally succeeded in getting into the vault by disgins through a heavy wall. Here they found a foeman worthy of the seal—one of your Burgiar proof Sales—as it proved to be. They broke off the knob of the door, and tried in vain to drive in the spindle; they then broke off the handle and dial of the lock, and tried to cut out and to drive in the centre piece but tailed also in this. They then tried with heavy stedges to break in the doors which successfully resisted all their chorts. I hay evidently worked taith in 'ly all night, as they were seen to leave the village about five o'clock in the morning.

fully eli night, as they were send to about five o'clock in the morning.

We have received the safe you sent us, and are condident, when locked, the contents are beyond the reach of thieves.

Yours truy,

G. F. WATSON, Cashler

TRIAL OF A SAFE IN THE OFFICE OF C. B

AND Q. R. R.

Chicago, Sep ember 13, 1885.

Murray & Winne, General Agents Liet's Sart 2:—
Gentiemen:—The station aught at Downer's Grove eports one of your o. S saies severely tested by burglars. They worked all night at it with drils, weages, and chisels, but the contents were undisturbed, and the vale apparently but little damaged. Please send us the of the same size to replace it, also another of seme size for use at Mendota. Our vate there (of another make) was broken into and plundered.

Yours respectively.

O. P. PRICE.

Purchasing Agent C. B. and Q. R. R.

San Francisco, April 10, 1835.
Russell & Erwin, Manufacturers' Agents for Lillie's

General Agency Sales of the safe referred to in our letter of February 9, as having preserved its con ents periectly from fire, was again subjected to a very severe tist by the fire of last Sunday night—one of the most severe tist by the fire of last Sunday night—one of the most severe iron the ruins on Monday, and on opening, all the books and papers were found in periect condition, not the least sun of fire being visible inside the safe; this being the faird time the safe has preserved its contents within the past five months.

J. B. HOLMES & CO.

J. B. HOLMES & CO., Grain and Produce Dealers.

A SAFE TWICE TESTED BY FIRE, WEST TROY, October 5, 1865. This is to certify that at the fire which took piece here September 5, 1865, the Lillic's Patent Sare which I had in my office, and which lav in a mass or burning con. meeting the brass entirely off, preserved my books, papers and money in periect order, and leaving the safe in condition—except repainting—dit for imme

This safe passed through the great fire in Troy in May, 1962, and then preserved its contents entire. GEORGE F. MARK. Superinten dent W. Troy Ferry Company.

THE PORTLAND FIRE. An Unparalleled Test

OF LILLIE'S SAFE!

IN THE FIRE FIFTEEN DAYS!

The Second Time the Same Safe Passes the Fiery Ordeal-A Test no Sheet-Iron Safe Can Endure. CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE POX.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE FOX.

Messrs Murray & Winne, Agents Livie's Sares.

Gentlemen —We had a No. 7 LHLLIE'S PATENT CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFE in our office on Fachings street, at the time of the great fire o' July 4. 1866. The sale was in the second story of the building, and rel to the cellar, where it my entirely unprotected for 15 days. When digging it out, yesterday afternoon we found the bricks surrounding it too hot to hold in the books and papers in a good state of preservation. This sale probably had as severe a test as any in the fire, as sates of other makers in adjoining buildings had their CONTENTS BURNED TO CINDERS.

This is the SECOND TIME THIS SAFE HAN BEEN TESTED BY FIRE, as it was in the store of F. R. Harris when it was burned in February, 1861, at which time it also preserved its contents.

Our confidence in the fire-preof qualities of Lillier's SAFES is increased by unparalleled tests, and we have SAFES is increased by unpara leled tests, and we have no doubt of their SUPERLORITY OVER ALL OTHERS.

Yours truly, EDWARD & FRED FOX. No safe of Lillie's make was destroyed in this fire, or alled to preserve the contents, which fully endorses the

high reputation of these Safes as being the most reliable be-proof protection made. The following important facts are most thoroughly demonstrated in the above certificates :-

First. That Lillie's rafe stands the second fire as well as the first, and both Safe and contents still fit for use, while other Safes are worth/ess after the first fire, and, if the fire is severe, books and papers have to be copied, is preserved at all, and very frequently lost. Second. That Lillie's Safes are honestly drill-proof

perfectly wedge-proof, powder-proof, and, in every sens of the word, burgiar-; roof, and, as a further evidence, I assort that there never has been, to this time, one of Lil lie's Bank Safes robbed (that is, Safes two mehes thick) A word to the public and to my old friends and patrons:-My motto is, "A nimble sixpence rather than a slow shilling." I have taken a roomy, convenient chesp store, for five years, on Aich street, instead of a dear one on Chesnut My cariage is done with one horse instead of three horses. Reconomy and small profits is my motto. The Safe Works are now removed from Troy and in successful operation near Philadelphia, in this State, and I trust hereafter to be able to furnish my patrons, cheaply and promptly, with the

M. C. SADLER, Agent No. 639 ARCH STREET.

best Safes, Vaults, Locks, etc., in the United States or

any other country.

P. S -I notice much has been said latterly about dry filling, alum, etc. I have only to say that usually, and generally, LILLIE'S SAFE is free from dampnose,

and does not mould books or papers; and will not, if perfectly manufactured, and hereaster all LILLIE'S SAFES ill be warranted not to mould M C. SADLER, Agent. 8 29 aw

PROPOSALS.

DROPOSALS FOR REPAIRS .-

United States Engineer Oppios,
No. 200 S. Sixto street,
Philadelphia. September 19, 1866 of
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a 2009 of this
advertises cut attached to each, will be received at
this Office, unbit 12 o'clock M. SATURDAY, September 29, 1866, for Recairs of Upper and Lower
Government Wharves and Landings, at MARCUS
HOOC, Deisware river, Pa.
Separate proposals will be made for each class off
material or labor.
Cap logs, bridge timbers, mooring posts, etc., to
be of white pine; also upper courses of wharves, is
required; te and wharf timber and sneet prime of
hemlock; fonders, sheathing, etc., of white oak.
Fronosals will state the rate per running foot of
timber, per foot of face, and Ler foot of board
measure, as the case may be; the rate per pound of
boits and other from work; the rate per cubic yard
for earth and broken stone filling, etc.
All materias to be of best quality, and subject to
inspection as a approval before being used.

All materia's to be of best quality, and subject to inspection as a approval before being used.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and be certified to, as being good and sufficient security for five thousand dollars, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collecter, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Repairs of Government Wharves," etc.

Bus will be opened on Saturday, September 29, 1800 at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present

For further information inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORFH STEWART,

Mejor of Engineers, and Brevet Lieutenant4

Colonel 920 6t

A SSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE PRILADELPHIA, Pa., September 17, 1868, PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, September 27, 1866, for turnishing this department with Forage for a period of six (6) months, commencing October 1, 1866, and enging the first day of Murch, 1867, inclusive, viz :—

Sive, VIZ :- CORN, OATS, HAY, AND STRAW, for use of animals in the public service, etc., at this depot, or any other locality within this command that may be directed. All grain to be or the bost quality—Oats, 32 pounds to the bushel: Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; liay, of the best quality Pennsylvania amothy; Straw to be rye, best quality—all subject to be inspected and approved prior to deliver.

delivery.
Proposa's will state price per hundred pounds for Hay and Straw, and per bushel for Corn and Caus, delivered at places of consumption in such quanti-ties and at such times as may be ordered (the piico ties and at such times as may be ordered (the pinco to be stated both in words and figures).

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for five (\$5000) thousand dollars by the United States District Judge Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposate to be made out on the regular forms in duplica's (which will be furnished on application at this office), and conform to the terms of this ad-

vertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal. Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, September 7, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested o be present. of Brevet Brigadier-General GEORGE CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster General

GEORGE R. ORME 9 17 9t Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE. will be received by the undersigned, until 10 A. u., September 26, 1866. Office, No. 1108 GIBARD Street, third floor, or directed to him, Post Office Box 1238, Philacelobia, for turnishing the troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware, Del., with FRESH BEEF, of good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow.

The said Beef to be delivered, free of cost, to the treets amployed.

troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware in such quantities as may be, from time to time, required by the Commanding Officer of that post, and to continue in force SIX MONTHS, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1866, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his supercess. approval.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of two thousand dollars will be required for the fal hful performance of the contract. Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef " C. L. KILBURN,
Byt Brig Gen , A. C. G. S.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 12, 1866. 9 15stuth5t

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL September 25, 1866, office No. 1103 GIRAKD Street. third floor, or directed to him, Post Office Box 1838 Philadelphia, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department at this city with 350 pounds of PLUG IOBACCO, of a grade not inferior to the grade commonly known as "Navy Ping;" each ping to weigh as nearly as possible one (1) pound. It will only be purchased "tax paid."

Samples of the Tobacco must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

The tare of each package of Tobacco purchased. nust be carefully ascertained, and with the gross and net weight marked thereon. It will be verified by stripping a sufficient number of boxes, and the Tobacco inspected and compared with the retained samples at the time of the delivery.

Preposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Sub-

C. L. KILBURN,
Byt. Brig General, A. C. G. S.
Philadelphia, Pa , Sept. 12, 1866. 9 15 stush 64

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET Being neatly fitted up, will open for

FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER. Two large Con municating Rooms on the second floor well adapted for a family.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENE-RAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866
An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet
Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A.; President;
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U.
S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heger,
Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warron Wobster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will
meet in New York city on the 20th of September,
pext, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States
Army. Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and

physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be turnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Sorvice of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service timonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded. No allowance is made for the expenses of persons

undergoing the examination is it is an indispensa-ble prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866

JOSEPH K. BARNES.

811 smw29t

Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,
which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly
ror the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burgiaries, etc.
The following are some of its great advantages:
lst. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in
application, so that a servant or child may set if.
2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.
3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door,
window. Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve,
Fish Pond etc.
4th. It gives a check to burgian by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.
5th The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety,
in temale loneliness or old age, especially when articles
of prest value are kept in the house.
6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten
on chamter doors.
The Its construction is simple and not liable to get out
of order.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INof order.

Olibertions for use accompany every inDirections for use accompany every inBirctions for use article at the low price of ONE
Dollar, inclusive of 26 caps and it cannot be got
the aper either from use or from our agents. For turther
particulars inquire of or addr-ss.

STEIGLEDER, Thour, Voigt & Co.,
STEIGLEDER, Thour, voigt & C.,
STEI

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for

Country agen's wanted.